THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER IN COUNCIL.

We are sorry to learn from the government pa-per of Monday night that we have failed in cour effort to shame the Official Editor out of his Tory doctrine, and that he still stoutly maintains that to discus our King's Prerogative is, in so many words, " Moral Treason." We should like to have heard what Patrick Henry, James Madison, or Judge Roane, if living, would have had to say upon a doc- United States, and not to the President. It is the sovereign trine so slavish, so degrading, and so despicable. But we regret much more the important evidence furnished by the government paper of the same evening, that the President persists in his claim to exercise, in the territory of a sister Republic, in the assumed capacity of its Conqueror, unlimited Legislative as well as Executive power. The authority thus claimed by him is one which Congress lations" for such government. But Congress comes together will in all probability ignominiously strip him of and separates, and makes no such "rules and regulations," when they next assemble, and which will, we believe beyond all doubt, be decisively reprobated and condemned when brought to the test of the Supreme Judicial Tribunal of the country. The Government Editor seems to consider it a matter to jest about.

happy to discover that it is already in abler hands; the following, to which we entreat the undivided attention of our readers.

FROM THE ALBANY STATESMAN OF APRIL 9. THE KING RAISING MONEY FOR HIS WAR WITHOUT THE AID OF PARLIAMENT.

War is the period when tyranny grows and flourishes best, and liberty is most easily crushed. Hardly a decent pretence of respect has been prewholly set aside when the war was undertaken by proceeding is put by the President on the ground that-

"It is the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the same to defray the expenses of the war. The conqueror possesses the right also to establish a temporary military government over such seaports, towns, or provinces," &c.

Nobody, we suppose, doubts that wherever the army of the United States has its encampment, at home or abroad, the law of the camp prevails. This is not quite so vague and uncertain a law, nor quite so sweeping as many seem to suppose The military law of this land and of our army is principally a written law-a regular digested code, and as regularly enacted by Congress as the law establishing the Post Office Department, or that regulating the Judiciary. And, undoubtedly, martial law, whether written or unwritten, and its administration in the field, appertain to the military commander or commanders of our forces, under the orders of the commander-inchief. This power extends to the maintenance of discipline that branch of science, I am persuaded it might be made con camp. So far as this goes there is a "military government," which it is constructed is as plain and simple as it is novel the power of which is exactly the same, whether it be in the and ingenious, and the machinery attached to it so easy o immediate hands of the commander-in-chief, or of a general comprehension that any one at all acquainted with the va of division, or a colonel, or a corporal, when this last happens rious revolutions and phases of the heavenly bodies may readi to remain the highest in command actually in camp or in the ly present to the eye of the beholder what might almost b field. But it is very evident that the President means some-called a panoramic view of their motions. thing more than this when he talks about his right to establish a "military government" wherever our army may have made uses to which it may be applied, may induce those who have a successful lodgment in a foreign country. He talks about not seen it, and who feel an interest in the creations of genius. the rights of the "Conqueror," and assumes that he is the to call and examine it for themselves. They will be sure to conqueror and that all these rights belong to him. If our meet with a courteous reception from the proprietor, who army wins a battle and takes possession of the battle-ground, it is the President who is the conqueror. If it be a fort, or a town, or a province that is won, still he is the conqueror. And then come the rights of the conqueror, and all these ap-

names the right " to establish temporary military governments." By temporary governments he means such, we presume, as shall continue during the war, or as long as the who, it may be supposed in carrying out the designs of its military possession shall last. It may be for one year or for benevolent and philanthropic founder, will not neglect s ten years. He calls it military government, but it is evident useful a branch of "knowledge" as that which the instru that he means by it government in the largest sense, while it ment in question is so well adapted to render easy of diffusion lasts, and embracing every object, prerogative, and power "among men." which can belong to any government on earth. It is a gov- The Uranoscope is in the form of a sphere, of more than ernment dealing with citizens not soldiers, and affecting every five feet in diameter, composed of metal rols or bars, so arinterest and every relation of life, and even life itself. If a ranged as to represent all the meridians, parallels of latitude, town or a province be deemed to be captured in war, and it is and primary circles usually marked on artificial globes. It proposed to hold it as conquered territory, it passes, with its the room in which the instrument is shown have a vaulted people, under the rule of the conqueror, who becomes its ceiling, and all other light be excluded from it, except that sovereign in the place of its former sovereign, and thus is which comes from a lamp fixed in the centre of the globe, the held, subject only to be reconquered during the war, or surrendered by treaty at the end of it. But while the possession ed beautifully distinct and perfect. The meridians and cir lasts the sway of the conqueror over the inhabitants who have cles will make defined shadows on the face of the vault, while been required to submit to the power of his arms is complete the sun, moon, stars, and planets of various magnitudes will. and perfect. If he choose to regard it as a conquered posses- on the contrary, cast upon it their radiant reflexion. A transsion, if he choose to claim it as his own by right of conquest, parent covering, upon which are painted several hundred and to require the submission of its inhabitants accordingly, undoubtedly the full right of government accompanies the the globe at pleasure; and thus the vaulted ceiling becomes holding and occupation.

It is in such a case, and in such a case only, that the conqueror has a right to establish any government whatever be- earth, and all the phenomena of the rising and setting of the yond what appertains strictly to his own army, and his military quarters and camping grounds. And when the right to establish any government more than this is assumed, if the machinery, which consists of many varieties, to be substituted right exists at all, it is full and complete—a sovereign right at pleasure, a better illustration than it is possible to give in as ample as the necessities and Juties of government can words, is shown of the precess on of the equinoxes, the equamake it. The government in such a case is no otherwise tion of time, the eccentricities of the comet, and many other ed to-day by Capt. Breese, Lieuts. Knox, Wenfield, Alder, phenomena which no other instrument that I have ever seen the complete tion of time, the eccentricities of the comet, and many other ed to-day by Capt. Breese, Lieuts. Knox, Wenfield, Alder, phenomena which no other instrument that I have ever seen the complete tion of time, the eccentricities of the comet, and many other ed to-day by Capt. Breese, Lieuts. Knox, Wenfield, Alder, phenomena which no other instrument that I have ever seen the comet, and many other ed to-day by Capt. Breese, Lieuts. Knox, Wenfield, Alder, phenomena which no other instrument that I have ever seen the complete that the complete the comet, and many other ed to-day by Capt. Breese, Lieuts. Knox, Wenfield, Alder, phenomena which no other instrument that I have ever seen the complete that the complete the complete that I have ever seen the complete that the co make it. The government in such a case is no otherwise hands, and to be exercised in a very summary way. It is a

government over person, property, and life. Now, it is such a government as this that Mr. Polk claims the personal right to establish over every port, town, or province in Mexico conquered by our arms. He may call it temporary and military if he will; but if it is any thing in of the sun through the signs of the zodiac; the moon through diction over communities and persons, not soldiers, and extending beyond the narrow limits just mentioned, it is or it may be a government as ample and complete, within its territorial boundaries, as any government in the world. If he revolution of double stars, and, I have no doubt, in the hands be, in his own person, the "conqueror," and has a right to establish any government at all, properly so called, over a conquered territory and people, then he has the right to make that government just what he pleases; to give it any form. and any powers, and any mode of operation and execution

and for every purpose of government to which he may think it product and safe to attempt to extend it. How wonderful is it, how strange, how passing strange, that so soon after the birth product and safe to attempt to extend it. How wonderful is it, produced the strange of th of this Constitutional Republic a man should be found at the head of it in no way remarkable, to say the least of it, for his capacity or his courage, who should dare to put forth a claim of personal power like this, and that so many should be found in every part of the country to sustain and applaud the monstrous pretension!

conquered by our arms, and actually taken possession of to the honor of his army and the interests of his country, and hold by the right of conquest, such acquisition, with all the that he would not surrender until he had exhausted every authority over, and the incidents attaching to it, belongs to the people of the United States who are the "conquerors." As property, it belongs to the United States, and so does the jurisdiction over it, and all right of control and government; and all this, whether the acquisition be one to last forever, o only for a month or a day. And no man who ever read the constitution can doubt that if government is to be established over such conquest, however complete or however partial, Congress and Congress alone has the power to " make rules and regunor clothes the President with any power over the subject, no does the President ask for any such power. And yet he, (the President,) as soon as Congress turns its back, clutches the power, and dares to exercise it in the face of the constitution. The particular form in which the Executive, in the present

instance, undertakes "to establish a military government, He will find it, in the end, as indeed it is in the be- as he calls it, is that of regulating trade with certain places, ginning, far too serious a matter to make a joke of. and raising a revenue for the special use and support of the We are not, however, about to offer any further military arm of the country. There is no other form of argument of our own on this question. We are mode in which he could employ his usurpation at once so fla grant and so dangerous as this. By the success of our arms he is enabled to place a garrison of United States troops in that the few hints which we have thrown out on several of the principal scaport towns of Mexico, sufficient to the subject have fallen upon good ground, and have hold those places against the enemy. These he calls conalready produced fruit worthy of being gathered quests-acquests of war-property taken from the enemy and and divided with our readers. We refer to several appropriated to the conqueror, which is himself. Being the able articles from different journals, but especially conqueror, the right of government attaches to him. They are his ports, his towns, and he may establish such rules and regulations for the trade of all nations, including our own, with those ports, as he may deem expedient, and such as may give him a revenue for the further prosecution of the war. Having possession of these ports, Mexico is cut off from all trade with all the world, not by blockade, which is an act of war, but by the actual severance of her ports from her dominions by conquest, and by their passing into the hands and under the power of the conquerer. He is the conqueror, and he served towards the constitution since the present invites the trade of all nations into his ports, under a prescribed war began. That once venerated instrument was tariff of duties payable to him. They are not Mexican ports, nor is the trade to them directly a trade with Mexico. They the President; and in the prosecution of the war are his ports, great entrepots of trade, to which foreign na he has been quite consistent with himself in the tions may bring their supplies for Mexico, on the prescribes contempt he has heaped upon it. The employment terms. And the avowed purpose in the case is to raise arev. of militia, under the name of volunteers, for carry- enue to supply the military chest. The money is not to go ing forward a war of conquest in a foreign country into the Treasury. Neither the Secretary of the Treasury is one example. On this point the constitution is nor the Treasurer, nor the Comptroller, is to have any thing as explicit as it is that the Presidential office shall be elective to do with it. And so far as this may go the war is to be supand not hereditary. Another example is seen in the Execu- ported and the army and navy maintained, not by money tive instructions with which some of our military chiefs went drawn from the Treasury, and which could only be done "in forth armed to set up civil governments in distant provinces pursuance of appropriations made by law," but by revenue and countries into which they might carry their conquering raised by the Executive, without authority of law, and indearms. Those who have thought it worth while to look at all pendently of Congress, by duties levied on imports in at the course of Executive encroachment, must have been not certain places over which he claims to have exclusive con altogether unprepared for the new rescript which has now been trol and sovereignty, as the conqueror. To our unsophisissued under the name of "military contributions," and by ticated apprehension, this surely is the most flagrant usurwhich a regular system for the collection of import duties un- pation and the most matchless piece of impudence with der an Executive tariff is sought to be established in the ports which any ruler in modern times has ever ventured to insul of Mexico, such as are, or may be, in our possession. This an intelligent people. We do not hesitate to say that neither the constitution of the country por the liberties of the people are worth another thought, if such a proceeding as this can be approved or tolerated by the nation.

RUSSELL'S URANOSCOPE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GENTLEMEN: If you can spare the necessary space in you lumns, you will oblige me by inserting this communication, the object of which is to invite the attention of the scientific world, and more especially that of the Regents of the Smith sonian Institution, to an instrument recently invented by ou ingenious fellow-townsman, Mr. Russell. The intended uses of this instrument will be at once suggested to the man o science by its name. I have seen nothing in the shape of auxiliaries to the study of astronomy that possessed so man advantages of illustration; and in the hands of a professor

A brief description of the Uranoscope, and of the diverhaving devoted much of his time, and expended no incons derable sum in bringing it to its present state of-I will no say perfection, but-usefulness, very naturally looks to find. sooner or later, among his visiters those who may be able as well as willing to give him a fair remuneration for his labors And what are the rights of a conqueror? The President and expenses, and take the instrument off his hands. It is with this view and in this hope I have particularly invited t it the notice of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

> stars and the figures of the constellations, may be thrown over at once a perfect representation of the celestial hemisphere. By means of the machinery, its natural motion is given to the lieavenly bodies are brought before the beholder. Every object is seen in its appropriate place; and by changing the tion of time, the eccentricities of the comet, and many other

I am aware that it is impossible, by any mere description, to give more than a faint idea of such an apparatus, and therefore it is I am anxious you shall invite men of science to examine it. Besides the phenomena already mentioned, it what was the precise nature of the reply, but they did not get may be used to illustrate the aspect of the heavens as seen what they desired-they had waited a little too long. Gen. from the earth in every latitude : the apparent annual course Scott was not the person to be caught by a ruse of this kind. her monthly course; her retrograde motion of nodes, and what are called harvest moons; eclipses in all their varieties; not listen to their appeals. He declared he would not suracceleration of the stars; comets in every form of ellipse; the render the garrisoned works until every man was buried unof genius and science, it may be successfully used to solve Gov. Morales was deposed, and Gen. Landero placed in many problems which are at present either not at all or but reperfectly understood.

sures to prevent the importation of an epidemic which now Mexicans to treat for a surrender. Accordingly, a commishe may see fit. It can make no sort of difference with the seems to threaten that city, caused by the great influx of emi-sion on our part was appointed, consisting of Gens. Worth right which he assumes, because he may not choose or may not dare to give himself full and free scope in its exercise. If the ship Hottinguer, thirty of the steerage passengers died or the passage. Eighty were sent immediately to the hospital, he can use the right for one purpose he may use it for another, at the Quarantine, sick with this fever.

[Boston Traveller.]

MARCH 22 .- At 10 o'clock to-day a white flag was sent int the city. The bearer of it conveyed a message from Major General Scott, addressed to Governor Morales, commander of the Mexican forces. This message was a formal summous to surrender the city of Vera Cruz without further defence, as the General-in-Chief of the American forces desired to avoid an further bloodshed. Gov. Morales replied in a very dignified No man in his senses can doubt, and no honest man can deny or dispute, that if a foreign territory, great or small, be that he had a high and important duty to perform, involving

The Mexicans, during the forenoon, set fire to several build ings, and cleared away the masks to some batteries they had not hitherto exposed, notwithstanding they have kept up a constant firing on our entrenchments during the process of preparation, from the Castle, Fort Santiago, and a bastion

ront in the rear of the city.

The conferences between the belligerent forces having co cluded at 2 o'clock, at 4 the American battery, consisting o only seven mortars, commenced the bombardment of the city. The shells fell into the place after the few first fires, and ex ploded with as much precision as could have been desired. The city, from one end to the other, soon became enveloped n a cloud of smoke—the vivid and lurid flashes of the artill v. from their city batteries, breaking through it at brief inte vals, and report after report followed each other in quick suc cession, until after the dusk of evening had passed, when the comparatively ceased. The round shot and shells fell heavy and fast at the entrenchments behind which our batteries we

he ordered Capt. Tatnall, with what is called the "Mosquito Fleet," consisting of the steamers Spitfire and Vixen, and five unboats, viz. Reefer, Bonita, Tampico, Falcon, and Petrel, Capt. Tatnall inquired at what point he should Com. Perry very emphatically replied, "Wherever o attack. can do the most execution, sir." leet took position under a point of land known as the "Lime ut a mile from the city, where they were protected from a point blank shot of the castle. As soon as they go heir possition in line they opened a fire of round shot and shell at a rapid rate, and threw them "handsomely" into the own and Fort Santiago.

The castle soon paid its respects to Capt. Tatnall, and the powerful engines of havoc and destruction were now in full blast from every quarter, hurling their dreadful and deadly missiles into each other's ranks in rapid succession, which they kept up until about dark, when the Mexican batteries comparay ceased, and the "Mosquito Fleet" also held off for the

At eight o'clock the party that were in the trenches wer elieved by another detail. The troops who returned from the ntrenchments were literally covered with smoke and dust, and so much disfigured that they could not be recognised ex cept by their voices. Shell after shell exploded in their mids ad shot after shot threw barrels of earth from the embank ments over their heads as they lay in the trenches. Their e are seems to have been miraculous indeed, and every person i prorised that at least one half of their number were no: slain.

MARCH 23 .- A norther sprung up this morning, which ha een blowing furiously all day, filling the air and covering every body with sand. The Mexican batteries have be quiet, with the exception of a few shots about midnight, when hey opened a sharp fire for a short time. Our mortars have not ceased during the night, but continued to pour into the rity a constant stream of fire. At one time I saw as many as ax shells in the air, the whole of which exploded in the city bout the same time with a terrific and deadly effect.

Just as daylight was approaching, Captain Tatnall's Mos uito Fleet weighed anchor, and, under cover of a moon som that clouded, approached within 600 yards of the castle. As soon as they had got their re-pective positions, they opened a broadside from the fleet, which was answered by the castle with great spirit, both by round shot and shell. Capt. T continued the engagement for about half an hour, although the signal from the Commodore's ship, calling him off had been oisted for some time; but I suppose was not seen on accou of a cloud of smoke which hung around the shipping.

This attack of Capt. T. on the castle is considered one he most during feats that has been attempted since the cor encement of hostilities.

During the whole of to-day General Patterson, in conjur ion with the navy, has been making the most extraordinary exertions to finish an entrenchment to plant a marine battery, consisting of three 68's and two long 32's, which have been landed during the course of the day from on board different

all the laber in landing the arms and munitions of war belonging to the army, and have applied themselves to it with an ergy that certainly entitles them to great credit; but nov that they had an opportunity of participating in that part of the expedition where honors are to be won and laurels gathered, they exerted themselves with an almost superhuman elect. About two hundred volunteers and sailors were attach

ed to each piece of ordnance, which was by them conveyed over sand-hille and hollows half knee deep in sand, and through lazoon about two feet deep and seventy-yards wide, with a oft bottom. They were all placed in position, about three niles from where they landed, during the night. and the volunteers worked admirably together. During the early part of last evening the town was lighted

up by a building on fire, which was ignited by the bomb-It was impossible to tell what building it was, but it s the fire was discovered from our mortar battery, I was very uch gratified to observe the cessation of our fire; for, not withstanding we were endeavoring to destroy their town, compel them to surrender it, with their other strongholds and ortifications, still humanity would seem to require that's temorary cessation of hostilities should take place under such cumstances. War is terrible in its most modified form ; but he besieging of a city like Vera Cruz, when we know that e are battering down the houses over some fellow-creatures' neads, but cannot tell whether we are destroying the soldier our real antagonists-or the women and children. witness the burning houses lighting up the church spire and domes of the prominent buildings, with the families mov ng about on the tops of the houses in the utmost consterna on and apparent despair, cannot do otherwise than excite eling of commiseration.

MARCH 24 .- After the fire in town last night, our batter gain opened and continued until morning. During the day e army guns have worked very slow, on account of a short upply of ammunition, being prevented from landing any yes

Early in the day Gen. Patterson let the town hear from nim. The entrenchments and guns were entirely undiscovered by the Mexicons until the "sailor lads" commenced un masking. They soon commenced pouring into the city a severe and effective fire, until about 4 o'clock—their positio ing only seven hundred yards from the walls of the town, and with such a range as to enable them to flank most of the fortications and works from whence the enemy was firing.

The following is the size and weight of the guns, with the fficers, as far as I could learn them :

Potomac—Two 32-pounders, 63 cwt., Captain Aulick and Lieut Baldwin.

Raritan—One 32-pounder, 63 cwt., Lieut Ingersoll.

Mississippi—One 8-inch gun, 63 cwt., Lieut Lee.

Albany—One 8-inch gun, 63 cwt., Lieut Leery.

St. Mary's—One 8-inch gun, 63 cwt., Lieut Kennedy.

The navy battery set the town on fire again to-day. The Mexicans did not fail to return Gen. Patterson's fire with great energy and rapidity, and I am serry to say with ome effect-killing 4 and wounding 6-among the latter wa Lieut. Baldwin, of the Potomac.

At 4 o'clock the officers and crews from the navy were re fieved by the following: Capt. Mayo, Lieuts. Semmes, Decamp, Frailey, and Studman; Passed Midshipmen Nelson, Cazler, and Wager; Midshipmen Shubrick, Joe Smith, Magaw, and Upshur.

Manen 25.—To-day the combatants appear to be more

eager on both sides, and the firing more rapid—the army butery mounts eleven 10-inch mortars, four long 24's, and four orns. During the morning the Mexicans concentrated their fire as much as possible upon Gen. Patterson and the pavy, but the return fire through the day silenced two of their batteries, and the Navy breached the walls in different places. Midshipman Shubrick and three sailors were killed, and one

The Naval Officers at Gen. Patterson's battery were reliev

To day a white flag was sent in, asking, on behalf of the people, to allow them to leave the city, with their families and persons who were making no resistance. I could not learn

Manca 26 .- Last night Gov. Morales was strongly impor tuned by the inhabitants, who are said to be suffering seve demeath their ruins, and not one stone left on top of another command.

The New York Courier recommends precautionary meain session during the day.

the general commotion by land and sea; the ritted clouds flew sable-winged messengers of death through the air; while the furious lashed ocean piled her crested waves far upon the beach. The clouds of sand swept like hail across the strand, from hill-top to the valley's depth, and almost like the famed sirocco of Egypt, with mælstrom-force, or the sweeping blast over Zahara's desert, filled the air with darkness, and man and beast with feelings of dismay. The marine tempest-tossed by the quick surges of the angry deep, and fear might well blanch the cheek of the boldest. The soldier cowered low, to escape the drifting sand that, in almost impalpable particles, penetrated even the smallest apertures; tents were lifted from their positions, and in many instances torn literally into ribands, and clothing and camp equipage

During the prevalence of this violent gale, the steamship labama went ashore, but was got off with the assistance of the boat's crew of the Princeton, under Midshipman Bassett. The brig Porpoise, about ten miles at sea, was thrown on her beam ends, and compelled to throw overboard her lee guns. About thirty vessels were driven ashore opposite Sacrific which the Eliza S. Lepper was got off by the boats of the

During the whole of the day, amidst the prevalence of the storm, the commissioners were endeavoring to settle the terms of treaty. They adjourned at night, and gave the Mexicans until 6 o'clock of the 27th, to accept or reject. The enemy was evidently in a bad position and trying to get the best terms possible. But General Scott, I think I may safely say, representing the interests of our country, and holding, as it were, the honor of our arms in his grasp, will accede to no proposi tion but such a one, in general terms, as he may advance. He would prefer whipping terms out of them, inch by inch, if necessary, than to yield the interests of the nation, or honor of our flag. Our banner must be planted upon the walls of the city and castle of San Juan d'Ulua, in honor and respect by

march 27.—This morning the Mexicans did not accede to the terms of the commissioners, and orders were given to fire again at 9 o'clock. However, about that hour the enemy soicited another meeting of the commis-

Gen. Patterson's battery was relieved to-day by the following officers from the Navy : Capt. Forrest; Lieuts. Case, Blunt, Eld, Humphrey, Almy, Rogers and Claiborne; Midshipmen Hunter, Renshaw, Cilley, Smith, Genet, Barbour, Carter, Jones, and Lodge.

A general impression pervades the camp to-day that the Mexicans are treating only for the purpose of repairing breaches and fixing up their destroyed fortifications; but our engineers and ordnance officers have not been behind them in this respect. During the day we have been placing our guns in better position, supplying the magazine with ammunition, and providing the army with scaling ladders and their appurtenances, ready to scale the walls and pass the breaches, if neces-

sary to take the city by storm.

The terms, however, were agreed upon and submitted for

MARCH 28.—Com. Perry was preparing to land another battery of ten guns from the Ohio, but the necessity was obviated by the ratification by both parties of the stipulations

agreed upon by the commissioners.

The Mexicans surrendered the city of Vera Cruz and castle of San Juan d'Ulua, and the armament and munitions of war, together with their small arms. The officers retained their side-arms, and the whole surrendered as prisoners of war, and are allowed to retire into the country on their parole.

The following was issued from headquarters, which directs the manner and force to take possession of the surrendered

ARMY HEADQUARTERS,

Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 28.

1. By articles of capitulation signed and exchanged, the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua, with their dependencies, are to be garrisoned by the forces of the United States to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. 2. In the mean time no officer or man of said forces will

2. In the mean time no officer or man of said forces will approach either of those places nearer than our batteries Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, respectively, except by special order or permission on some matter of public duty.

3. Pending the ceremony of surrender, the whole army will stand by its arms, each corps near its present ground, ready to advance and attack if necessary.

4. The first brigade of regulars and a volunteer brigade to be designated by Major Gen. Patterson, together with any detachment from the United States squadron under Com. Perry that he may be pleased to designate, will be present at the ceremonies of evacuating and surrendering. These forces will occupy such positions at the ceremonies as may be assigned by Brig. Gen. Worth, detachments of whose brigade will garrison the surrendered works. garrison the surrendered works.

5. Until these garrisons, with their necessary guards, sentinels, and patrols, are duly established, no other person whatsoever will be allowed, except on special duty, to enter either

soever will be allowed, except on special duty, to enter either of the surrendered places.

6. The inhabitants of Vera Cruz, and their property, are placed under the safeguard of every American's honor; and any miscreant who shall do injury to any persons or property shall be promptly brought before a military commission, under General Orders No. 20.

By company of Major Gen. Sector.

By command of Major Gen. Scorr : H. L. SCOTT, Asst. Act. Adj. Gen.

MARCH 29 .- The camp of the First Brigade has been very active in making preparations to receive the compliments of the Queen's general-in-chief is complained of for inaction, and the Mexican army and their arms, and to occupy the position charged with letting valuable opportunities slip by unimproved. which they are about to yield to the superiority of our arms So far as we can make out from the accounts, the position of these are the individuals who are flying from their native counand courage of our troops. The following order (No. 16) will show you the disposition of our troops in the garrison and the order of taking possession :

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGAD

eight guns.
3d. One company of 2d Artillery and one company of 8th

Intantry, under Major Wright, will occupy Fort Conception; one company of 3d Artillery and one company of Infantry, under Major Scott, will occupy Fort St. Jago; one company of Artillery, and Wright, will occupy Fort Co of Artillery, and one company of 4th Infantry, one company of 6th Infantry, and one company of 8th Infantry, under Lieut. Col. Belton, will occupy the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua; the remainder of the brigade, not on duty, will be marched to the Physics.

4th. At 2 o'clock P.M. the flag of the United States will 4th. At 20 clock P.M. the lag of the United States will be hoisted on the several named works, and a salute of twen-ty-eight guns fired from each, beginning at Fort St. Jago, next Fort Conception, next San Juan d'Ulua, and, finally, from the light battery of the Plaza. 5th. Not an officer or soldier will be allowed to leave their

5th. Not an officer or soluter will be allowed to leave their ranks or station until further orders.
6th. During the ceremony of the surrendering of the Mexican troops not the slightest noise or cheering will be permitted. When our flags are hoisted, in addition to the batteries, they may be saluted with cheers by soldiers not under arms.

By order of Brigadier General Worth:

W. W. MACKALL, Ass. Adjutant General.

At 9 o'clock Gen. Worth's and Gen. Pillow's brigade formed about three hundred yards apart, opposite each other, and the Mexicans marched out, stacked their arms, and marched off. Our troops then moved in column into the city at 2 o'clock, planted the star spangled banner on the walls, where ago, then on Fort Conception, and then on the Castle and were stifled. The num

anew to protect the lives and the health of the laboring classes of the cities in the United Kingdom from the sources of poison which now surround their dwellings, and carry disease and suffering and death to their homes. The Government is to be gave way, when they both sank into the flames." besought, by petitions from the victims themselves, to institute some sanatory measures, to arrest the evils which now flow from crowded lodgings, dirty dwellings, personal uncleanliness, and the concentration of unhealthy emanations from narrow streets without fresh air, water, or sewerage. In an article in the first number of Howitt's Journal, in

ance, are some remarkable statements, the results of inquiries recently made into the actual duration of life at the present time in the cities, towns, and villages of England. traordinary excess among the working classes, arising from warmly supported by the Government.

In the city of Manchester 13, 262 are set down as having perished in seven years over and above the mortality natural o mankind; and while the average age at death of professional persons is 44, that of the working classes is said to be only 22. In a part only of England 15,000 persons are said to have perished during the quarter ending with September last beyond the mortality of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The operation of the causes of the high mortality among the laboring classes seems, indeed, to have been ment, for he is an elderly man with a fine family. The followers and, placing ten dollars in his to have perished during the quarter ending with September more fatal than ever during the past year. In Sheffield and lowing is the concluding paragraph : in Birmingham, for instance, the number of deaths in the quarter ending with September, 1847, was more than double that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year Thou-sands of adults and children are said to perish of the diseases sands of adults and children are sand to period of the same reasons, in barracks, camps, jails, and ships. In the parish of St. Margaret, in Leicester, with a ships. In the parish of St. Margaret, in Leicester, with a ships. average age of death in 1846 was only 18 years. In the streets in this parish that were drained (and none were prothose that were partially drained it was only 13½ years.

[Boston Traveller. those that were partially drained it was 175 years; while in

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER OF APRIL 9. Since our last publication two packet-ships have arrived from England-the Gladiator, Capt. Bunting, from London, whence she sailed on the 10th of March, and the Southerner, Palmer, from Liverpool, sailed on the 14th of the same month. The chief items of intelligence by these arrivals, apart from the commercial, relate to the political condition of Ireland, the civil war in Portugal, and the existence of popular commotions in Belgium, resulting from the scarcity of food,

Touching the first, a singular change appears to have been

wrought by the illness and absence of Mr. O'Connell, the sufferings of the country, and the split in the ranks of the repealers themselves, inducing the formation of the "Young Ireland" party. The principal features in this change are an almost total cessation of the repeal rent, and an entire absence of that unanimity which used to attend the meetings at Conciliation Hall. In fact the repeal movement, as such-that is, as the repeal movement which was to effect the assembling of an Irish Parliament in College Green before July, 1845appears to be almost extinct, or at least entirely ineffective. The place it occupied before the public eye is now assumed to some extent, by the Young Ireland party, whose creed is physical force: but the strength even of this has hitherto been, and seems likely to be, expended rather in words than in deeds. Its principal demonstrations take the form of loud and angry complaints against the present Whig Government of England for not preventing or completely remedying the distress of the people, and imputations, more guarded and moderate, against O'Connell himself. What the Young Ireland repealers actually propose or hope to accomplish it is impossible to determine

Of Mr. O'Connell himself the latest account we have is in letter from his son John, which was read at the meeting o the Repeal Association held on the 8th of March. The old gentleman was then about leaving London for Hastings, to try a change of air. The letter conveyed no other informa tion of moment. From other sources, however, we learn that Mr. O'Connell is greatly distressed by the sufferings of his countrymen and by the unpromising aspect of the repeal cause : these indeed having contributed, as much perhaps as age and exertion, to the enfeebled condition of his health. The debate on the factories bill-proposing to regulate the

ours of labor-was still under discussion in Parliament. Mr. Ewart's motion for leave to bring in a bill to do away

with death as a punishment for crime had been negatived by majority of forty. The debate on Mr. Hume's motion to cut off the subsidy aid to Russia had not yet terminated, but had attracted much

attention : and, as the Times of March 13 says, "the speeches which have been delivered will command the attention of Europe." The tone of the press seems to be uniform as to the one point, that the obligation to pay is cancelled by the affair chivalrous honor.

On the 12th of March the House of Commons began the mportant debate on the condition of Ireland, and the measures rendered necessary thereby. Lord John Russell developed his views at length, and his speech is of so important a character that we shall give a synopsis of it. The immediate subject was the introduction of a poor law into Ireland, but some the market unsold. remarkable views and opinions were introduced collaterally. indicating the approach of a crisis in British legislation.

A London paper of March 9th gives the following from Paris: "The statement made by the French Minister of Finance. contradicting the report that a considerable loan would be required for the service of the year, has been the leading topic f discussion on the Stock Exchange.
"The statement made by the Minister is not generally

credited here, people's minds having been biassed by the rethe ated averments of the French Opposition press respecting the deficiency of the treasury for the current expenditure. It is not at all probable, however, that any Minister, either in France or England, would so positively commit himself in the Legislative Assembly to a specific fact, unless he saw his way clearly at least to the end of the present year. It may therefore, we think, be safely taken for granted that there will be no loan made by the French Government at present, so that this incubus is removed from the money market

The accounts from Portugal come down to near the end of but there had been no more fighting of any moment : in fact the Queen's war steamers-a passenger boat which had been all, God only knows." chartered and fitted up for war purposes—had been carried

and benevolence. On the 22d of February Mr. Cobden was ever, say that his health is improving. honored with a private audience by his Holiness, and retired from it filled with respect and admiration. In the evening of the public subsistence continues to be the object of the most anxious solicitude with all parties. The rise in all the mardor had another private audience of the Pope, at the couclusion of which his Holiness again warmly recommended to his Excellency the Catholics of the East.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TREATRE AT CARLSBURG. - The Carlsruhe Gazette of the 2d February gives the following particulars of the late dreadful fire at the Grand Ducal theatre: It was not in one of the boxes of the second gallery that the fire first broke out, but in one of the court-boxes, immediately after the gas was lighted. The inquest is not yet terminated; but it is already known that there was no fissure in the gas-pipe, and that the flames, driven by a current of air, caught the hangings. The rapidity with which the fire spread ceived the attention of the Senate, and on the but a short time previous had waved that of a vain and con-ceited foe. The stars and stripes went up first on Fort Santi-and frightful. Many persons on the third floor of galleries Germany.—Accounts from Germany contin other places. Each flag as it went up received the national salute, which was answered by the squadron, the yards of the vessels were manned and our colors hailed with three cheers. Commodore Perry was present in the Mosquito Fleet, under Capt. Tatnall, at the evacuation and surrender.

Capt. Tatnall, at the evacuation and surrender.

Cording to the police returns, to seventy. A letter from Prague says ruhe, in the Manheim Journal, says, among the victims are the following: a brother of M. Homburg, the man of letters; a son of M. Wabel, the prompter; a whole family who had just arrived from Ludwigsberg, and an English family who allowed the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of such a size that the destitution of the lower classes has suggested the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of such a size that the destitution of the lower classes has suggested the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of such a size that the destitution of the lower classes has suggested the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of such a size that the destitution of the lower classes has suggested the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of such a size that the destitution of the lower classes has suggested the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of such a size that the destitution of the lower classes has suggested the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of such a size that the destitution of the lower classes has suggested the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of such a size that the destitution of the lower classes has suggested the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of such a size that the destitution of the lower classes has suggested the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of such a size that the destitution of the lower classes has suggested the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of such a size that the destitution of the lower classes has suggested the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of such a size that the destitution of the lower classes has suggested the erection of a steam-cooking apparatus of ther places. Each flag as it went up received the national cording to the police returns, to seventy. A letter from Carls-MORTALITY AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES IN ENG-LAND.—The British Parliament is about to be called upon others nothing was left unconsumed but the limbs, people; and yet, says the Austrian Lloyd's Journal, such quanwhich have been carried to the cemetery. Some threw them- tities of grain are new stored up in the country as might supselves out of the windows of the fourth story; one in attempting to do so was withheld by a young woman, to whom he was affianced, and thus remained suspended till the building

Letters from Vienna state that England, France, and Austria have concluded a treaty with the Porte for piercing the Isthmus of Suez. By virtue of the treaty Austria is to undertake the works on the coast and in the port of Alexandria; the regulating the course of the Nile is to be at the expense which the working classes are carnestly entreated to petition
Parliament to sustain their just claim to protection and assist-England to restore the port of Suez, and to construct the basins and all other necessary establishments. It is said that M. From Negrelli, and several other engineers under his orders, will set these statements it appears that, while the rate of mortality in out for Egypt next month. On the other hand, the whole the whole of England is deplorably high, there is yet an ex- affair is represented as a private undertaking, which will be

A person of the name of Quackenbush, who ran off from Berlin, New York, a short time since, taking with him a a verdict against the Postmaster-six cents damages and young girl and a big fiddle, and who was subsequently arrested in Boston, has been sentenced for the offence to four

"You ask my forgiveness. I do forgive you from my very heart, and the children do too. When they think of your going to the State Prison it almost breaks their hearts. I am honest counsellor of the determined higgant. not able to come and see you, but I will try and have your brother come if he will. May the Lord be with you; and parting shall be no more. This is the prayer of your forsaen and broken hearted wife.

HARVEST FOR THE LAWYERS .- The Fort Gaines Volun-HARVEST FOR THE LAWYERS.—I he Fore Games teer mentions that there are only one hundred and seventyone cases on the criminal docket of the Circuit Court of Henone cases on the criminal docket of the Circuit Court of Henclearly how he had gained any thing by the operation.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet-ship Washington Irving, from Liverpool on the 21st ultimo, arrived at Boston on Saturday. A Telegraphic despatch in the New York Commercial Advertiser puts us in possession of the commercial advices brought by her as follows:

" All kinds of cotton had declined id. per pound, but at this reduction purchases in Upland, which are placed at 6#d. per pound, cannot be made to any extent. The total sales of the week, including 2,600 for exportation, have only been

16,450 bales. "The London corn trade was very firm on Wednesday March 17th, for wheat, English and foreign, of which the supplies have been only small, and much below the great demand which exists for immediate use by the malsters, and fo exportation to France, although higher prices have not been freely paid. The business has been at fully the prices of Monday, and sales have been generally refused unless at

higher rates. "Indian corn, of which the arrivals have been larger since the change of wind, is to be obtained at lower rates, there being numerous buyers at hand for this grain, where the prices show any tendency to decline.

"The report of the extensive arrivals of flour and Indian corn at the port of Liverpool had not produced any influence in the London market, where the supplies were far below the

present demand for every article for the home and foreign trade. "On Tuesday and Wednesday, March 16th and 17th, several parcels of American flour were purchased at Liverpool for shipment to France and coastwise. The demand was finely met by holders, and the prices of Tuesday were without change. At market on the morning of the 19th there was a very fair attendance of buyers, and a tolerably good ousiness was transacted in wheat and flour at the full prices of Tuesday. Western canal flour realized 40 shillings per barrel, and the extent of sales since Tuesday is estimated at 30,000 barrels. Indian corn was one shilling to two shillings per quarter lower. More business was doing at the decline.

THE SCARCITY IN EUROPE.

IRELAND.—The latest accounts from Ireland are full of melancholy interest. The distress is beginning to be felt severely by the trades-people and the middle classes. In some sections of the country (county of Mayo is particularly mentioned) the tillage of the land seems to be very generally neglected, owing to the difficulty of procuring seed and the apprehension that the produce of the land will be swept away by the landholders for rent, &c. In the southern parts, near Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, cultivation is, however, proceeding. Large quantities of bread-tuffs had reached Waterford during a few days previous to the 7th of March; and not fewer than forty vessels had sailed thence for America after food. One provision merchant in Westport had advertised Indian meal at 20s. a cwt., wheatof Cracow; some of the journals go further, and contend that en meal at the same, and bean meal at 14s. a cwt., which is the payment ought to cease; but others, and the Times among a reduction of more than £2 per ton on previous prices. The them, advocate the continued payment merely on the score of Cork Reporter announces the arrival of thirty-eight cargoes of grain at that port between Saturday and Monday, the 13th and 15th ultimo. At Brondon the market on the 13th was remarkably supplied with oats and potatoes; there were seventeen loads of potatoes offered, of good size and quality, at an average price of from 9d. to Is. 6d.; and the main street was choked with carts loaded with oats, many of which left

All the accounts agree that the distresses in Ireland and suffering of the people are unmitigated, and surpass all that the magination can picture. And it is sad to learn that the spring sowing has hardly begun in a majority of the rural districts. No provision is therefore made for the ensuing year. The Cork Examiner says :

"From the melancholy accounts we receive, day after day, from gentlemen of undoubted accuracy and intelligence, of the general neglect of this propitious season for cultivation of the land—of the extensive tracts of country that are still untouched by the plough, spade, or harrow—of the stupid apathy and sullen despair that seem to hang like a dark cloud over the minds of all classes—landlords, middlemen, and farmers—we re rejuctantly compelled to believe that the present season of calamity is but the precursor of one more terrible, more appal-

The tide of emigration, it is also said by the Liverpool Mercury, "continues to flow with a rapidity really fearful, when February. The royalists and insurgents were still in force, it is considered that the class of emigrants is altogether composed of the more sound and healthy portion of society. The the Queen's general-in-chief is complained of for inaction, and comfortable farmers, the temperate, industrious, and saving, the young and able-bodied, the possessors of a small capitalthe insurgents had rather improved than otherwise. One of try as if it were plague-smitten. What will be the end of it

The London correspondent of the Cork Reporter gives Camp Washington, near Vera Cruz, March 28. over to the insurgents by a mutiny of the crew. The insurgenous ploomy version of the effects of change of air on Mr. O'Con-Ist. The brigade (except the guard of all descriptions) will be under arms at 8 Å M. to morrow morning, canteens filled and haversacks supplied as prescribed.

2d. Lieutenant Colonel Duncau's light battery will take the head of the column, and be prepared to fire a salute of twenty-Letters from Rome of the 25th of February are calculated his case is hopeless. His voice has failed, and he spends most to raise still higher the reputation of Pope Pius IX for wisdom, of his time in devotional exercises." Later accounts, how-

FRANCE.-Paris dates of March 17th say that the state of presence and presented to him a flag—an offering of love and kets is unceasing. Bread rose in Paris on the 18th even highrespect—from that city. On the 24th the Turkish ambassa-had reached 123 france per sack, equivalent to 31 shillings rise still higher. In 1846, at the same period, the price of flour was 66 francs per sack; now 123. The Municipality flour was 66 francs per sack; now 123. of Paris continue to supply bread out to the poor, of the bes three months ending on the 31st of March will have amounted to £120,000. Baron Rothschild has devoted five million francs for the purchase of breadstuffs in America, to be sold in Paris, the profits, if any, to be given to the poor.

SPAIN .- The dearness of subsistence in the capital has remeasures for relief were under consideration. The speculation of the French Government was drawing enormous quantities of grain from Spain; 6,000 wagons were employed in

GERMANY .- Accounts from Germany continue to speak of ther of dead and missing amounts, ac- the scarcity of provisions and spreading desire for emigration, districts. In Hesse the disposition to emigrate has spread widely. From one town, Eglesbach, which contains about 1,400 inhabitants, the whole population signed a petition to Government for leave to emigrate, to which no answer was returned. In another place, Bochalt, more than a fourth part of the population have resolved to emigrate, although they have had the discouragement of seeing several of their countrymen return from America in a worse condition than when they went. The Austrian papers state that it is probable that before long the question of providing facilities for emigration will be brought before the authorities of the several States

> ostmaster of Onondaga village, New York, for refusing to deliver a newspaper to a citizen, for which he offered to pay newspaper rates of postage, but which was charged with 15 cents, in conformity with the Post Office regulations, the wrapper being endorsed with a single initial. The jury gave

> Going to Law .- Two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a little stream which ran through went to a neighboring lawyer, and, placing ten dollars in h hand, said, "I will give you all dish moneys if you'll make

"How much will it cost to repair the bridge " asked the "Well, den, not more as five tollars," replied the Dutch

"Very well," said the lawyer, pocketing one of the notes, and handing him the other, "take this, and go and get the bridge repaired; it is the best course you can take."

Yaas," said the Dutchman, slowly, "dat ism more bet